This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a condition ~~disease~~ mediated by p38 within a host, said method comprising administering to said host a compound of Formula I:

$$A - D - B \qquad (I)$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

D is -NH-C(O)-NH-,

A is a substituted moiety of up to 40 carbon atoms of the formula: $-L-(M-L^1)_q$, where L is a 5 or 6 membered cyclic structure bound directly to D, L^1 comprises a substituted cyclic moiety having at least 5 members, M is a bridging group having at least one atom, q is an integer of from 1-3; and each cyclic structure of L and L^1 contains 0-4 members of the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and

B is a substituted or unsubstituted, up to tricyclic aryl or heteroaryl moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms with at least one 6-member cyclic structure bound directly to D containing 0-4 members of the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur,

wherein L^1 is substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of $-SO_2R_x$, $-C(O)R_x$ and $-C(NR_y)R_z$,

R_y is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally halosubstituted, up to per halo;

R_z is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen;

R_x is R_z or NR_aR_b where R_a and R_b are

a) independently hydrogen,

a carbon based moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen, or

$-OSi(R_f)_3$ where R_f is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen; or

b) R_a and R_b together form a 5-7 member heterocyclic structure of 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, S and O, or a substituted 5-7 member heterocyclic structure of 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, S and O substituted by halogen, hydroxy or carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen; or

c) one of R_a or R_b is -C(O)-, a C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group or a substituted C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group bound to the moiety L to form a cyclic structure with at least 5 members, wherein the substituents of the substituted C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group are selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen;

where B is substituted, L is substituted or L^1 is additionally substituted, the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halogen, up to per-halo, and Wn, where n is 0-3;

wherein each W is independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^7$, $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, $-C(O)-R^7$, $-NO_2$, $-OR^7$, $-SR^7$, $-NR^7R^7$, $-NR^7C(O)OR^7$, $-NR^7C(O)R^7$, -Q-Ar, and carbon based moieties of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^7$, $-C(O)R^7$, $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, $-OR^7$, $-SR^7$, $-NR^7R^7$, $-NO_2$, $-NR^7C(O)R^7$, $-NR^7C(O)OR^7$ and halogen up to per-halo; with each R^7 independently selected

from H or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen,

wherein Q is -O-, -S-, -N(R^7)-, -$(CH_2)_m$-, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, -$(CH_2)_m$O-, -$(CH_2)_m$S-, -$(CH_2)_m$N(R^7)-, -O$(CH_2)_m$- CHX^a-, -CX^a_2-, -S-$(CH_2)_m$- and -N(R^7)$(CH_2)_m$-, where m= 1-3, and X^a is halogen; and

Ar is a 5- or 6-member aromatic structure containing 0-2 members selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, which is optionally substituted by halogen, up to per-halo, and optionally substituted by Z_{n1}, wherein n1 is 0 to 3 and each Z is independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -C(O)R^7, -C(O)NR^7R^7, -NO_2, -OR^7, - SR^7 - NR^7R^7, -NR^7C(O)OR^7, -NR^7C(O)R^7, and a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -C(O)R^7, -C(O)NR^7R^7, -OR^7, -SR^7, -NO_2, -NR^7R^7, -NR^7C(O)R^7, and -NR^7C(O)OR^7, with R^7 as defined above.

2. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 1 for the treatment of a cancerous cell growth mediated by p38 kinase.

3. (Original) A method as in claim 1 for the treatment of a disease other than cancer.

4. (Original) A method as in claim 1 wherein the condition within a host treated by administering a compound of formula I is rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, septic arthritis, tumor metastasis, periodontal disease, corneal ulceration, proteinuria, coronary thrombosis from atherosclerotic plaque, aneurysmal aortic, birth control, dystrophobic epidermolysis bullosa, degenerative cartilage loss following traumatic joint injury, osteopenias mediated by MMP activity, tempero mandibular joint disease or demyelating disease of the nervous system.

5. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 1 wherein the condition within a host treated by administering a compound of formula I is rheumatic fever, bone resorption, postmenopausal osteoperosis, sepsis, gram negative sepsis, septic shock, endotoxic shock, toxic shock syndrome, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction, asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, acute pulmonary fibrotic disease, pulmonary sarcoidosis, allergic respiratory disease, silicosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, alveolar injury, hepatic failure, liver disease during acute

inflammation, severe alcoholic hepatitis, malaria (Plasmodium falciparum malaria and cerebral malaria), non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), congestive heart failure, damage following heart disease, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, acute encephalitis, brain injury, multiple sclerosis (demyelation and oligiodendrocyte loss in multiple sclerosis), advanced cancer, lymphoid malignancy, pancreatitis, impaired wound healing in infection, inflammation and cancer, myelodysplastic syndromes, systemic lupus erythematosus, biliary cirrhosis, bowel necrosis, psoriasis, radiation injury/ toxicity following administration of monoclonal antibodies, host-versus-graft reaction (ischemia reperfusion injury and allograft rejections of kidney, liver, heart, and skin), lung allograft rejection (obliterative bronchitis) or complications due to total hip replacement.

6. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 1 wherein the condition within a host treated by administering a compound of formula I is an infectious disease selected from the group consisting of tuberculosis, Helicobacter pylori infection during peptic ulcer disease, Chaga's disease resulting from Trypanosoma cruzi infection, effects of Shiga-like toxin resulting from E. coli infection, effects of enterotoxin A resulting from Staphylococcus infection, meningococcal infection, and infections from Borrelia burgdorferi, Treponema pallidum, cytomegalovirus, influenza virus, Theiler's encephalomyelitis virus, and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

7. (Currently Amended) A method as in claim 1 wherein M is a bridging group which is ~~selected from~~ one or more ~~bridging~~ groups selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S-, $-N(R^7)-$, $-(CH_2)_m-$, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, $-(CH_2)_mO-$, $-(CH_2)_mS-$, $-(CH_2)_mN(R^7)-$, $-O(CH_2)_m-CHX^a-$, $-CX^a_2-$, $-S-(CH_2)_m-$ or ~~and~~ $-N(R^7)(CH_2)_m-$, where m= 1-3, X^a is halogen and R^7 is as defined in claim 1.

8. (Original) A method as in claim 7, wherein said substituted cyclic moiety L^1 is phenyl, pyridyl or pyrimidinyl.

9. (Original) A method of claim 1 wherein L^1 is substituted by $-C(O)R_x$ or $-SO_2R_x$,

wherein R_x is NR_aR_b.

10. (Original) A method of treating a disease mediated by p38 within a host, said method comprising administering to said host a compound of Formula I:

A - D - B (I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

D is -NH-C(O)-NH-,

A is a substituted moiety of up to 40 carbon atoms of the formula: -L-(M-L^1)$_q$, where L is a 6 membered aryl moiety or a 6 membered hetaryl moiety bound directly to D, L^1 comprises a substituted cyclic moiety having at least 5 members, M is a bridging group having at least one atom, q is an integer of from 1-3; and each cyclic structure of L and L^1 contains 0-4 members of the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, and

B is a substituted or unsubstituted, up to tricyclic aryl or heteroaryl moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms with at least one 6-member cyclic structure bound directly to D containing 0-4 members of the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur,

wherein L^1 is substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of $-SO_2R_x$, $-C(O)R_x$ and $-C(NR_y)\ R_z$,

R_y is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally halosubstituted, up to per halo;

R_z is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen;

R_x is R_z or NR_aR_b where R_a and R_b are

a) independently hydrogen,

a carbon based moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and

carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen, or

$-OSi(R_f)_3$ where R_f is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen; or

b) R_a and R_b together form a 5-7 member heterocyclic structure of 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, S and O, or a substituted 5-7 member heterocyclic structure of 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, S and O substituted by halogen, hydroxy or carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen; or

c) one of R_a or R_b is -C(O)-, a C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group or a substituted C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group bound to the moiety L to form a cyclic structure with at least 5 members, wherein the substituents of the substituted C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group are selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen;

where B is substituted, L is substituted or L^1 is additionally substituted, the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halogen, up to per-halo, and Wn, where n is 0-3;

wherein each W is independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^7$, $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, $-C(O)-R^7$, $-NO_2$, $-OR^7$, $-SR^7$, $-NR^7R^7$, $-NR^7C(O)OR^7$, $-NR^7C(O)R^7$, -Q-Ar, and carbon based moieties of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^7$, $-C(O)R^7$, $-C(O)NR^7R^7$, $-OR^7$, $-SR^7$, $-NR^7R^7$, $-NO_2$, $-NR^7C(O)R^7$, $-NR^7C(O)OR^7$ and halogen up to per-halo; with each R^7 independently selected from H or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen,

wherein Q is -O-, -S-, $-N(R^7)-$, $-(CH_2)_m-$, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, $-(CH_2)_mO-$, $-(CH_2)_mS-$,

-$(CH_2)_mN(R^7)$-, -$O(CH_2)_m$- CHX^a-, -CX^a_2-, -S-$(CH_2)_m$- and -$N(R^7)(CH_2)_m$-, where m= 1-3, and X^a is halogen;

Ar is a 5- or 6-member aromatic structure containing 0-2 members selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, which is optionally substituted by halogen, up to per-halo, and optionally substituted by Z_{n1}, wherein n1 is 0 to 3 and each Z is independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -$C(O)R^7$, -$C(O)NR^7R^7$, -NO_2, -OR^7, - SR^7 - NR^7R^7, -$NR^7C(O)OR^7$, -$NR^7C(O)R^7$, and a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -COR^7, -$C(O)NR^7R^7$, - OR^7, -SR^7, -NO_2, -NR^7R^7, -$NR^7C(O)R^7$, and -$NR^7C(O)OR^7$; and

wherein M is one or more bridging groups selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S-, -$N(R^7)$- , -$(CH_2)_m$, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, -$(CH_2)_mO$-, -$(CH_2)_mS$-, -$(CH_2)_mN(R^7)$-, -$O(CH_2)_m$- CHX^a-, -CX^a_2-, -S-$(CH_2)_m$- and -$N(R^7)(CH_2)_m$-, where m= 1-3, X^a is halogen and R^7 is as defined above.

11. (Original) A method of treating a disease mediated by p38 within a host, said method comprising administering to said host a compound of Formula I :

$$A - D - B \qquad (I)$$

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

D is -NH-C(O)-NH-,

A is a substituted moiety of up to 40 carbon atoms of the formula: -L-$(M\text{-}L^1)_q$, where L is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or pyridine moiety bound directly to D, L^1 comprises a substituted phenyl, pyridine or pyrimidinyl moiety, M is a bridging group having at least one atom, q is an integer of from 1-3; and

B is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or pyridine group bound directly to D,

wherein L^1 is substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of -SO_2R_x, -$C(O)R_x$ and -$C(NR_y)R_z$,

R_y is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally halosubstituted, up to per halo;

R_z is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen;

R_x is R_z or NR_aR_b where R_a and R_b are

a) independently hydrogen,

a carbon based moiety of up to 30 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen, or

$-OSi(R_f)_3$ where R_f is hydrogen or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen; or

b) R_a and R_b together form a 5-7 member heterocyclic structure of 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, S and O, or a substituted 5-7 member heterocyclic structure of 1-3 heteroatoms selected from N, S and O substituted by halogen, hydroxy or carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen; or

c) one of R_a or R_b is -C(O)-, a C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group or a substituted C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group bound to the moiety L to form a cyclic structure with at least 5 members, wherein the substituents of the substituted C_1-C_5 divalent alkylene group are selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, and carbon based substituents of up to 24 carbon atoms, which optionally contain heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and are optionally substituted by halogen;

where B is substituted, L is substituted or L^1 is additionally substituted, the substituents are selected from the group consisting of halogen, up to per-halo, and Wn, where n is 0-3;

wherein each W is independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -$C(O)NR^7R^7$, -$C(O)$-R^7, -NO_2, -OR^7, -SR^7, -NR^7R^7, -$NR^7C(O)OR^7$, -$NR^7C(O)R^7$, -Q-Ar, and carbon based moieties of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -$C(O)R^7$, -$C(O)NR^7R^7$, -OR^7, -SR^7, -NR^7R^7, -NO_2, -$NR^7C(O)R^7$, -$NR^7C(O)OR^7$ and halogen up to per-halo; with each R^7 independently selected from H or a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by halogen,

wherein Q is -O-, -S-, -$N(R^7)$-, -$(CH_2)_m$-, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, -$(CH_2)_mO$-, -$(CH_2)_mS$-, -$(CH_2)_mN(R^7)$-, -$O(CH_2)_m$- CHX^a-, -$CX^a{}_2$-, -S-$(CH_2)_m$- and -$N(R^7)(CH_2)_m$-, where m= 1-3, and X^a is halogen;

Ar is a 5- or 6-member aromatic structure containing 0-2 members selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, which is optionally substituted by halogen, up to per-halo, and optionally substituted by Z_{n1}, wherein n1 is 0 to 3 and each Z is independently selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -$C(O)R^7$, -$C(O)NR^7R^7$, -NO_2, -OR^7, -SR^7 -NR^7R^7, -$NR^7C(O)OR^7$, -$NR^7C(O)R^7$, and a carbon based moiety of up to 24 carbon atoms, optionally containing heteroatoms selected from N, S and O and optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of -CN, -CO_2R^7, -COR^7, -$C(O)NR^7R^7$, -OR^7, -SR^7, -NO_2, -NR^7R^7, -$NR^7C(O)R^7$, and -$NR^7C(O)OR^7$; with R^7 is as defined above; and

wherein M is one or more bridging groups selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S-, -$N(R^7)$-, -$(CH_2)_m$, -C(O)-, -CH(OH)-, -$(CH_2)_mO$-, -$(CH_2)_mS$-, -$(CH_2)_mN(R^7)$-, -$O(CH_2)_m$- CHX^a-, -$CX^a{}_2$-, -S-$(CH_2)_m$- and -$N(R^7)(CH_2)_m$-, where m= 1-3, X^a is halogen and R^7 is as defined above.

12. (Withdrawn) A method for the treatment of a disease mediated by p38 kinase other than cancer which comprises administering a compound selected from the group consisting of

the 3-tert butyl phenyl ureas:

N-(3-*tert*-butylphenyl)-*N'*-(4-(3-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl urea and

N-(3-*tert*-butylphenyl)-*N'*-(4-(4-acetylphenoxy)phenyl urea;

the 5-*tert*-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl ureas:

N-(5-*tert*-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-*N'*-(4-(1,3-dioxoisoindolin-5-yloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(5-*tert*-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-*N'*-(4-(1-oxoisoindolin-5-yloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(5-*tert*-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-*N'*-(4-(4-methoxy-3-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl) urea and

N-(5-*tert*-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-*N'*-(4-(3-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl) urea;

the 2-methoxy-5-trifluoromethyl)phenyl ureas:

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(4-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridylthio)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(2-chloro-4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)(4-pyridyloxy))phenyl) urea and

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-chloro-4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)(4-pyridyloxy))phenyl) urea;

the 4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl ureas:

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(4-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea and

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea;

the 4-bromo-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl ureas:

N-(4-bromo-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-bromo-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-bromo-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridylthio)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-bromo-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(2-chloro-4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)(4-pyridyloxy))phenyl) urea and

N-(4-bromo-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-chloro-4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)(4-pyridyloxy))phenyl) urea; and

the 2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl ureas:

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(2-chloro-4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)(4-pyridyloxy))phenyl) urea and

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-*N'*-(3-chloro-4-(2-(*N*-methylcarbamoyl)(4-pyridyloxy))phenyl) urea.

13-38 Cancelled

39. (Withdrawn) A method for the treatment of a disease mediated by p38 comprising administering a compound selected from the group consisting of:

N-(5-tert-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-(4-methoxy-3-(N-methylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea;

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(3-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

40. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 comprising administering:

N-(5-tert-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-(4-methoxy-3-(N-methyl carbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl) urea or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

41. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 comprising administering:

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

42. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 comprising administering:

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

43. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 comprising administering:

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

44. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 comprising administering:

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(3-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

45. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 where the compound administered is a tosylate salt.

46. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 40 where the compound administered is a tosylate salt.

47. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 41 where the compound administered is a tosylate salt.

48. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 42 where the compound administered is a tosylate salt.

49. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 43 where the compound administered is a tosylate salt.

50. (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 44 where the compound administered is a tosylate salt.

51. (Withdrawn) A method for a treatment of the disease within a host selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, septic arthritis, tumor metastasis, periodontal disease, corneal ulceration, proteinuria, coronary thrombosis from atherosclerotic plaque, aneurysmal aortic, birth control, dystrophobic epidermolysis bullosa, degenerative cartilage loss following traumatic joint injury, osteopenias mediated by MMP activity, tempero mandibular joint disease or demyelating disease of the nervous system said method comprising administering to a host a compound selected from the group consisting of:

N-(5-tert-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-(4-methoxy-3-(N-methylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea;

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(3-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

52. (Withdrawn) A method for a treatment of the condition within a host selected from the group consisting of rheumatic fever, bone resorption, postmenopausal osteoperosis, sepsis, gram negative sepsis, septic shock, endotoxic shock, toxic shock syndrome, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction, asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome, acute pulmonary fibrotic disease, pulmonary sarcoidosis, allergic respiratory disease, silicosis, coal

worker's pneumoconiosis, alveolar injury, hepatic failure, liver disease during acute inflammation, severe alcoholic hepatitis, malaria (Plasmodium falciparum malaria and cerebral malaria), non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), congestive heart failure, damage following heart disease, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, acute encephalitis, brain injury, multiple sclerosis (demyelation and oligiodendrocyte loss in multiple sclerosis), lymphoid malignancy, pancreatitis, impaired wound healing in infection, myelodysplastic syndromes, systemic lupus erythematosus, biliary cirrhosis, bowel necrosis, psoriasis, radiation injury/ toxicity following administration of monoclonal antibodies, host-versus-graft reaction (ischemia reperfusion injury and allograft rejections of kidney, liver, heart, and skin), lung allograft rejection (obliterative bronchitis) or complications due to total hip replacement said method comprising administering to a host a compound selected from the group consisting of:

N-(5-tert-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-(4-methoxy-3-(N-methylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea;

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(3-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

53. (Withdrawn) A method for treating an infectious disease within a host selected from the group consisting of tuberculosis, Helicobacter pylori infection during peptic ulcer disease, Chaga's disease resulting from Trypanosoma cruzi infection, effects of Shiga-like toxin resulting from E. coli infection, effects of enterotoxin A resulting from Staphylococcus infection, meningococcal infection, and infections from Borrelia burgdorferi, Treponema pallidum, cytomegalovirus, influenza virus, Theiler's encephalomyelitis virus, and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) said method comprising administering to a host a compound selected from the group consisting of:

N-(5-tert-butyl-2-methoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-(4-methoxy-3-(N-methylcarbamoyl)phenoxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(2-methoxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-carbamoyl-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea,

N-(4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(4-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea;

N-(2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-N'-(3-(2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-4-pyridyloxy)phenyl) urea and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.